



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

DISCOVERY OF COMET *b*, 1893.

Notes on the independent discovery of this comet by Messrs. RØRDAME, QUÉNISSET, MILLER, JOHNSON, ROSO DE LUNA, SPERRA, have been printed in these *Publications*, 1893, pages 154-5. A full account of Mr. SPERRA's observations is given in *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, 1893, page 757. The Committee on the Comet-Medal, having carefully considered the case, and having asked the advice of the editors of the leading astronomical journals, has adopted the following resolutions :

I. That a copy of the Comet-Medal shall be struck, having the *obverse* as usual and the *reverse* blank, and that on the reverse of this copy shall be engraved the words :

To Commemorate the Discovery of Comet b, 1893.

II. That this Medal shall be preserved in the cabinet of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, and no award made for the discovery of this comet.

III. That a copy of No. 32 of the Society's *Publications* shall be sent to each of the gentlemen named above.

Committee on the Comet-Medal.

EDWARD S. HOLDEN,
J. M. SCHAEBERLE,
CHAS. BURCKHALTER.

[Dated]

December 1, 1893.

HYDROGEN ENVELOPE OF THE STAR DM. +30°, 3639.

By W. W. CAMPBELL.

One of the theories advanced to account for the presence of bright lines in stellar spectra is that such stars are surrounded by unusually extensive and luminous atmospheres. Though this theory is far from being generally accepted, it must be considered as a perfectly natural one, for the reason that it is practically identical with the accepted theory of nebulae and their bright line spectra. A large number of the bright line stars have been carefully examined with the 36-inch equatorial and other powerful telescopes for the purpose of detecting possible gaseous envelopes,